SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 17 of page 7 as follows:

-- 2. An electrophotographic photoreceptor comprising an electroconductive substrate having thereon a charge generation layer containing a charge transfer material and a charge transfer layer containing a charge ~~transfer~~ generation material, wherein the charge transfer material is a mixture of compounds as specified in item 1 above. --

Please amend paragraph 1 on page 116 as follows:

-- As is shown in Table 2, Photoreceptors 1A through 14A using the mixture of ~~compounds~~ compounds as the charge transfer material in which (Rp + Rs) is not more than 99% are excellent in the high speed response, namely the potential variation of the solid black image area is small, under a low temperature and low humidity condition of 10° C and 20% RH, accordingly thinning of the character image does not occur. In addition, the black spotting, the recurring image defects and the cracking are not observed with excellent image density and the sharpness. On the contrary, Photoreceptor 15A using only the low molecular weight compound of n = 0 is inferior in the high speed response under the low temperature and low humidity condition and causes the

thinning of the character image. In addition, the layer is soft; the black spotting and the recurring image defects occur and the image density and the sharpness are also degraded. In the case of Photoreceptor 16A only using the high molecular weight compound of n = 3, the compatibility of the compound with the binder resin is poor, and the photoreceptor has little sensitivity. Therefore, such a photoreceptor is not worth evaluation. In Photoreceptor 17A using a mixture of 50% of component n = 1 and 50% of component n = 2 of Compound 21A (p = 0, q = 0), solubility of the compound mixture with a binder resin is insufficient. Consequently, the potential variation of the solid black image portion is large and the recurring image defects and the cracking occur. In addition the image density and the sharpness are also lowered. --

Please amend paragraph 1 on page 123 as follows:

-- As is shown in Table 4, Photoreceptors 1B through 14B using the mixture of ~~compounds~~ compounds as the charge transfer material in each of which (Rp + Rs) is not more than 99% are excellent in the high speed response, namely the potential variation of the solid black image area is small, under low temperature and humidity conditions of 10° C and 20% RH, so that thinning of image characters does not occur. In addition, the black spotting, the recurring image defects and the cracking are

not formed and excellent in the image density and the sharpness. Contrary, Photoreceptor 15B only using the low molecular weight n=0 compound is inferior in the high speed response under the low temperature and humidity condition and causes the thinning of the character image. In addition, the layer is soft; black spotting and recurring image defects occur, and in addition image density and sharpness are also degraded. In the case of Photoreceptor 16B using only the high molecular weight compound n = 3, the compatibility of the compound with the binder resin is poor, and the photoreceptor has little sensitivity. Therefore, such a photoreceptor is not worth evaluation. In Photoreceptor 17B using the mixture of 50% of component n = 2 and 50% of component n = 3 of Compound 11B (m = 0), the solubility of the compound mixture with the binder resin is insufficient. Consequently, the potential variation at solid black image area is wide and the recurring image defects and the cracking occur. In addition image density and sharpness are also lowered. --

Please amend paragraph 1 on page 132 as follows:

-- As is shown in Table 6, Photoreceptors 1C through 10C using the mixture of ~~compoundss~~ compounds as the charge transfer material in each of which (Rp + Rs) is not more than 99% are

excellent in the high speed response, namely the potential variation of the solid black image area is small, under low temperature and low humidity condition of 10° C and 20% RH, accordingly thinning of the character image does not occur. In addition, the black spotting, the recurring image defect and the cracking are not formed and results in excellent image density and sharpness. On the contrary, Photoreceptor 11C using only the low molecular weight compound n = 1 is inferior in the high speed response under low temperature and humidity condition and causes thinning of image characters. In addition, the layer is soft; black spotting and recurring image defects occur and image density and sharpness are also degraded. In the case of Photoreceptor 12C using only the high molecular weight compound n = 4, the compatibility of the compound with a binder resin is poor, and the photoreceptor exhibits low sensitivity. Therefore, such a photoreceptor is not worth evaluation. In Photoreceptor 13C using the mixture of 50% of component n = 3 and 50% of component n = 4 of Chemical Structure 17C, the solubility of the compound mixture with the binder resin is insufficient. Consequently, the potential variation at the solid black image area is wide and recurring image defects and cracking occur. In addition the image density and the sharpness are also lowered.--